

<pre> \font\titlrm = cmr17 \font\subtitlrm = cmr12 \font\sectionbf = cmbx12 scaled 1200 \centerline{\titlrm A Small Example} \vskip 1.5pc \centerline{\subtitlrm A.U. Thor} \vskip 1pc \centerline{\subtitlrm December 1, 2017} \vskip 2.25pc \leftline{\sectionbf 1\quad Intro} \vskip .75pc \noindent In this example, the document type is declared, the title content is specified, the document itself is started, the titlecontent is inserted, there is some content including some math, and the document ends. \vskip 1.5pc \leftline{\sectionbf 2\quad Example including math} \vskip .75pc \noindent The quadratic formula is: \$\$ -b \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \over 2a \$\$ \bye </pre>	<pre> \documentclass{article} \title{A Small Example} \author{A.U. Thor} \date{December 1, 2017} \begin{document} \maketitle \section{Introduction} In this example, the document type is declared, the title content is specified, the document itself is started, the titlecontent is inserted, there is some content including some math, and the document ends. \section{Example including math} The quadratic formula is \begin{displaymath} \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{displaymath} \end{document} </pre>
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Figure 1: Examples of plain T_EX markup (left) and L^AT_EX markup (right).

Appendix (following Part 2 of this history and also temporarily posted at tug.org/pubs/annals-18-19—see “Extending T_EX”).

Beginnings of the T_EX Project

In 1976, Donald Knuth had revised the second volume of his magnum opus, *The Art of Computer Programming* (TAOCP), and had the galley proofs back from the publisher, Addison-Wesley. However, in the years since the original edition of the volume was published, Addison-Wesley had moved, for cost reasons, from using Monotype typesetting machines operated by expert typesetters of mathematics and other technical material to using computer-based phototypesetting methods. To Knuth’s eye, the new galley proofs were so poor that he despaired about continuing his TAOCP book series.¹

Knuth has said, “The genesis of T_EX probably took place on February 1, 1977,” when he first saw output from a high-resolution digital typesetting machine that could produce high quality output. However, it seems he was already thinking about improving computer-based typesetting by the fall